

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

Contents

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

Employed and aged 55 to 64  
(Feature Article)

## CONTENTS

### [Expanded Contents](#)



### [Key indicators](#)

Includes: **Population, Education, Crime, Tourism, Consumer Price Index, National accounts, Labour force, Retail trade, Building approvals, Housing finance, House Price Index**



### [People](#)

Includes: **Journal of fACTs, Education, Labour Force**



### [Economy](#)

Includes: **Journal of fACTs, National Accounts, Consumer Price Index**



### [Environment](#)

Includes: **Journal of fACTs**



## [Australian Capital Region](#)

Includes: **Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region**



## [Feature articles](#)

Includes: **Feature articles**

This page last updated 12 May 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

In this issue

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

Employed and aged 55 to 64  
(Feature Article)

### NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

#### ISSUE (QUARTER)

May 2009

#### Release Date

13 May 2009

### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

### SUMMARY COMMENTARY

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

About this Release

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Employed and aged 55 to 64  
\(Feature Article\)](#)

In fACT provides statistical analysis and commentary on a wide range of issues and draws extensively on information provided from other agencies together with ABS data. Key indicators provide a quick reference to social and economic statistics while quantitative analysis on various subjects surrounding the economy, the environment and social statistics are included. It also contains topical articles together with easy to interpret maps of Canberra and the surrounding region.

This page last updated 12 May 2009

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

Employed and aged 55 to 64  
(Feature Article)

### FEATURE ARTICLE: EMPLOYED AND AGED 55 TO 64

#### INTRODUCTION

In the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and across Australia generally, the population has not only grown, but changed in terms of its age profile, such that there are fewer people at younger ages relative to those in older age groups. Such a change in age profile has a number of consequences. In the workforce context there were nearly five ACT residents of working age for every ACT resident aged 55 and over not working - by 2006 this had declined to just over four. However life expectancy has increased and furthermore, employees are being encouraged to stay in the workforce longer, meaning that a number of employees are working to an older age.

At Census 1996 the number of ACT residents aged 55 to 64 who stated they were employed was 10,136. This represented 6.7% of all ACT residents who were employed. By Census 2006 this had risen to 20,595, resulting in employees aged 55 to 64 making up 11.7% of all ACT residents who were employed. For Australia, the proportion increased from 7.9% at Census 1996 to 12.7% at Census 2006.

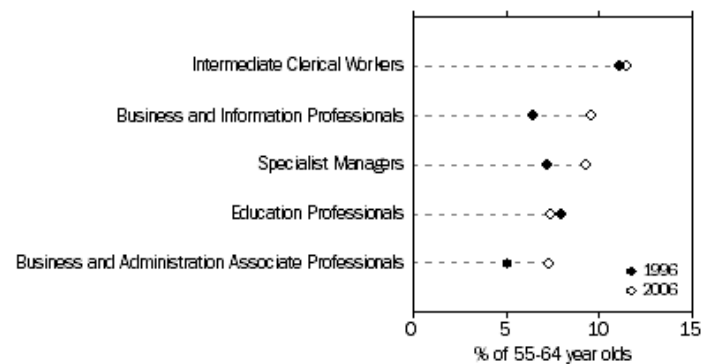
This article discusses data obtained from the 1996 and 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing,

focussing on employees aged 55 to 64, by occupation (endnote 1) and industry (endnote 2). The distribution of employees in this age group **across** occupations and industries is discussed, as well as the proportion of the workforce **within** occupations and industries, accounted for by this age group. Any notable changes over the ten years are highlighted, and how ACT compared with the national picture is discussed.

## EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

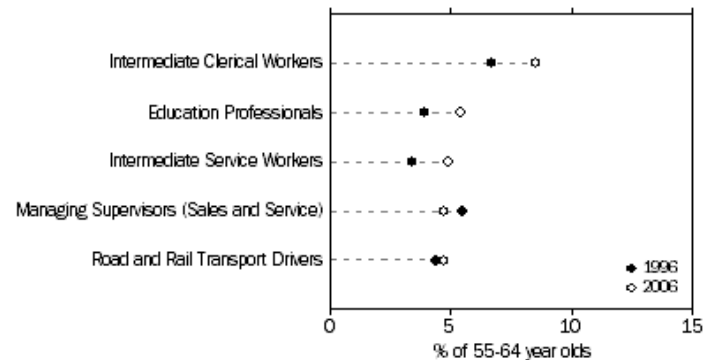
### Across occupations

#### OCCUPATION - AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



Source: Census of Population and Housing 1996 and 2006.

#### OCCUPATION - AUSTRALIA



Source: Census of Population and Housing 1996 and 2006.

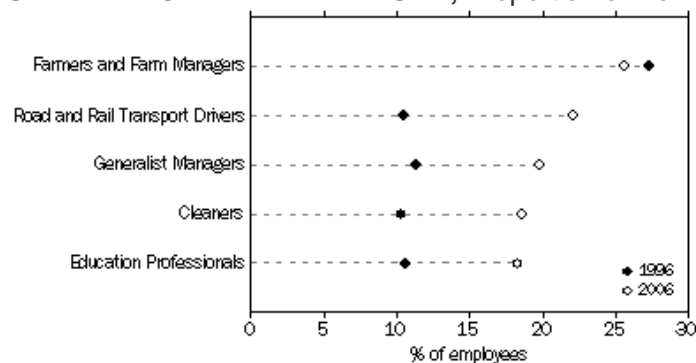
At Census 2006 the predominant occupation for ACT resident employees, aged 55 to 64, was **Intermediate Clerical Workers**, which accounted for 11.5% of employees in the age group. This category also accounted for the largest proportion of employees aged 55 to 64 at Census 1996 (11.1%).

After **Intermediate Clerical Workers** however there were changes between 1996 and 2006. In 1996 **Education Professionals** was the second most common type of occupation undertaken by employees aged 55 to 64. By 2006 more were employed as **Business and Information Professionals** (9.6%) or **Specialist Managers** (9.3%). The proportion employed as **Education Professionals** eased from 8.0% in 1996 to 7.4% in 2006.

Nationally the predominant occupation at Census 2006, for workers aged 55 to 64, was also **Intermediate Clerical Workers**, which accounted for 8.5% of employees in the age group. This was consistent with 1996 in terms of ranking, however the proportion of the age group in this category grew more strongly at the national level (from 6.7% in 1996) than for the ACT over the ten years.

#### Within occupations

##### OCCUPATION - AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, Proportion of workers aged 55-64 years



Source: Census of Population and Housing 1996 and 2006.

##### OCCUPATION - AUSTRALIA, Proportion of workers aged 55-64 years





Source: Census of Population and Housing 1996 and 2006.

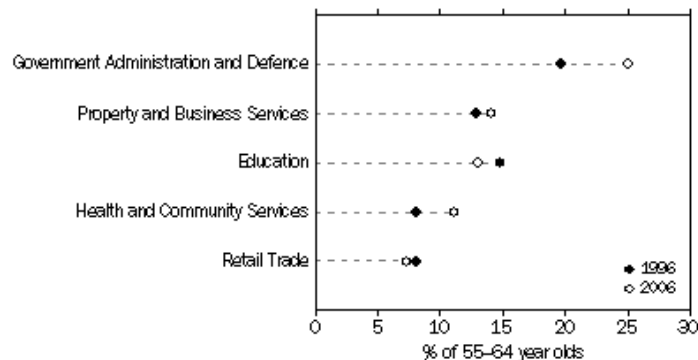
At Census 2006 the occupation that included the largest proportion of ACT resident employees aged 55 to 64 was **Farmers and Farm Managers**, where they made up 25.6% of employees in that occupation. They also made up a significant proportion of **Road and Rail Transport Drivers** (22.1% of employees in that occupation) and **Generalist Managers** (19.8%). Employees aged 55 to 64 also stood out as being a major source of growth for the **Road and Rail Transport Drivers** occupation. At Census 2006 employees aged 55 to 64 accounted for 10.5% of all employees in this occupation, and by Census 2006 this proportion had more than doubled.

Nationally, the picture in terms of the top three was similar to ACT, with the notable exception that the proportion of **Farmers and Farm Managers** accounted for by those aged 55 to 64 grew at the national level (20.1% of employees in that occupation to 24.7%). In the ACT it eased (27.3% to 25.6%), between 1996 and 2006.

## INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

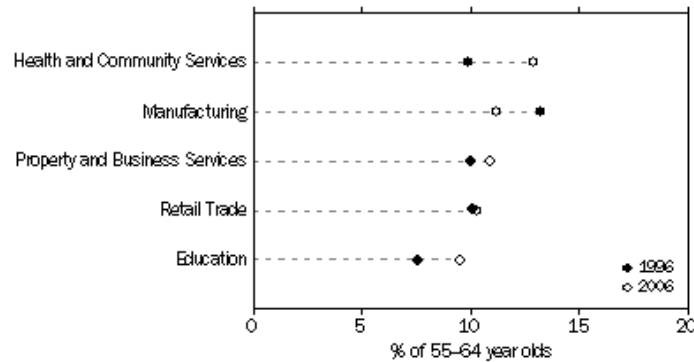
### Across industries

#### INDUSTRY - AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



Source: Census of Population and Housing 1996 and 2006.

## INDUSTRY - AUSTRALIA



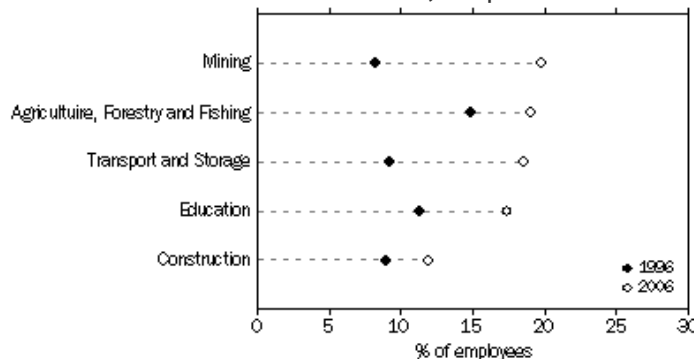
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1996 and 2006.

At Census 2006 the largest proportion of ACT resident employees aged 55 to 64 worked in **Government Administration and Defence** (25.1% of employees aged 55 to 64). This was up over 5 percentage points from 1996 (19.7%). Next was **Property and Business Services** (14.1%), followed by **Education** (13.0%). Of note, the proportion employed in **Education** fell between Census 1996 (14.8%) and Census 2006.

The picture at the national level was somewhat different. The **Health and Community Services** industry accounted for the largest proportion of employees aged 55 to 64 (12.9%) at Census 2006, up 3 percentage points from Census 1996 (9.9%). **Government Administration and Defence** accounted for only 5.7% of this age group nationally, up 1.2 percentage points between 2006 and 1996 (4.5%).

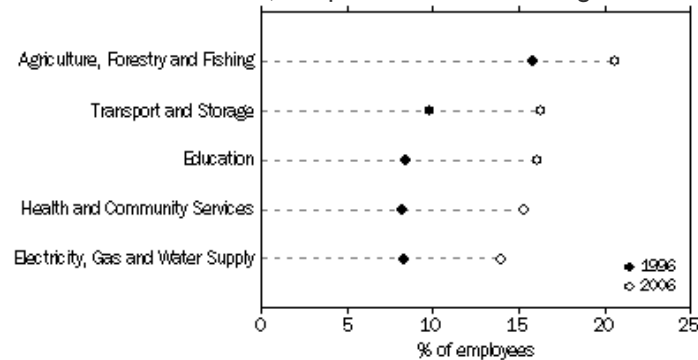
## Within industries

### INDUSTRY - AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, Proportion of workers aged 55-64 years



Source: Census of Population and Housing 1996 and 2006.

## INDUSTRY - AUSTRALIA, Proportion of workers aged 55-64 years



Source: Census of Population and Housing 1996 and 2006.

In **Mining** and in **Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**, ACT resident employees aged 55 to 64 accounted for nearly 20% of the workforce at Census 2006. However the numbers involved are small and hence subject to quite large variability in a proportionate sense.

Otherwise, employees aged 55 to 64 contributed most to numbers in the workforce in the **Transport and Storage** and **Education** industries (18.6% and 17.4% respectively, of employees in these industries). The largest growth between the two censuses occurred in **Mining, Transport and Storage** and in **Government Administration and Defence**. The proportion of employees aged 55 to 64 in these industries, more than doubled between Census 1996 and Census 2006.

Nationally, employees aged 55 to 64 contributed most to workforce numbers in **Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing** (20.6% of employees in the industry), followed by **Transport and Storage** (16.3%) and **Education** (16.1%). The strongest growth occurred in **Education** and **Health and Community Services** where the proportion of employees in these industries nearly doubled between Census 1996 and Census 2006.

For more information related to this article, such as information by sex, alternate age groups, and individual state and territory comparisons, as well as a range of other statistical information please contact our National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## ENDNOTES

1 Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, 1997 at the 2 digit level.

2 Classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993 edition at the 1 digit level.

This page last updated 12 May 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

Expanded Contents

Employed and aged 55 to 64  
(Feature Article)

## CONTENTS

[Key indicators](#)

[People](#)

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[Education](#)

[Labour Force](#)

[Economy](#)

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[National Accounts](#)

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[Environment](#)

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[Australian Capital Region](#)

[Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region](#)

[Feature articles](#)

[Feature articles](#)

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo




**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Employed and aged 55 to 64  
\(Feature Article\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> Key indicators



### KEY INDICATORS

### POPULATION

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

		Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Jun Qtr 08			
Estimated resident population	persons	p344 236	p21 373 998
Percentage change from previous quarter	%	p0.5	p0.4

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0).

### MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION<sup>(a)</sup>

	Australian Capital Territory years	Australia <sup>(b)</sup> years
30 June 2008	34.7	36.9

(a) The median age indicates the age at which half the population is older and half younger.

(b) Australia includes Other Territories.

Source: [Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories](#) (cat. no. 3201.0).

## EDUCATION

### SCHOOLS, By category

	Government no.	Non-government no.	All schools no.
Australian Capital Territory			
2006	95	44	139
2007	88	44	132

Source: [Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4221.0).

## STUDENTS

	Australian Capital Territory no.	Australia no.
2006	59 767	3 393 242
2007	59 566	3 441 026



Source: [Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4221.0).

### APPARENT RETENTION RATES, Full-time students

	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	%	%
Year 7/8 to Year 12		
2006	88.7	74.7
2007	85.2	74.3

Source: [Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4221.0).

### EDUCATION PARTICIPATION AND ATTAINMENT, NON-SCHOOL - 2008

	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	'000	'000
Students	54	2 576
Non-school qualification(a)		
Persons with a non-school qualification	145	7 472
Persons without a non-school qualification	88	6 379
<b>Total persons aged 15-64 years</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>13 851</b>

(a) Non-school qualification refers to educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education.

Source: [Education and Work, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6227.0).

## CRIME

### PRISONERS

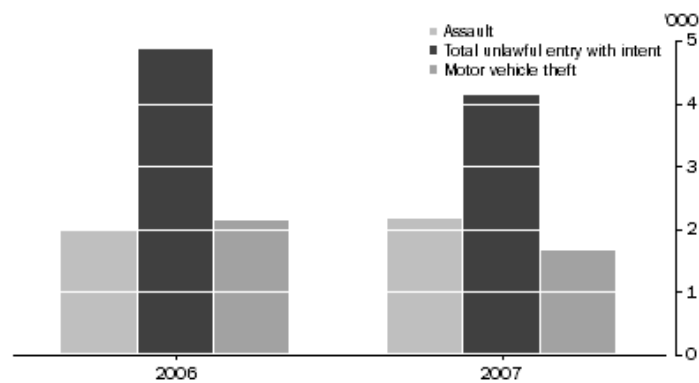
	2008
Prisoner counts	

Australian Capital Territory	250
Australia	27 615
Crude imprisonment rate(a)	
Australian Capital Territory	94
Australia	169

(a) Imprisonment rates are expressed as the number of persons in prison per 100,000 adult population.

Source: [Prisoners in Australia](#) (cat. no. 4517.0).

### VICTIMS, Australian Capital Territory



(a) Victims data are not comparable across jurisdictions.  
 Person-related offences prior to 2006 are not comparable with data from 2006 onwards.  
 Source: Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0).

## TOURISM

### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms

	Establishments no.	Takings from accommodation \$'000	Room occupancy rate %
Australian Capital Territory			
Sep Qtr 07	56	50 520	76.8
Sep Qtr 08	56	52 482	69.1

Source: [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0).

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Canberra %	Weighted average of 8 capital cities %
Dec Qtr 08		
Percentage change from previous period	-0.4	-0.3
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	3.7	3.7

Source: [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0).

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

### STATE FINAL DEMAND<sup>(a)</sup>: Chain volume measures

	State final demand \$m	Percentage change from previous quarter %
Australian Capital Territory		
Dec Qtr 07	9 444.0	-
Mar Qtr 08	9 474.0	0.3
Jun Qtr 08	9 529.0	0.6
Sep Qtr 08	9 578.0	0.5

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0).

## LABOUR FORCE

### LABOUR FORCE STATUS<sup>(a)</sup>: Trend

		October 2008	November 2008	December 2008
Australian Capital Territory				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	192.1	192.3	192.5
Change from previous month	'000	0.2	0.2	0.2
Percentage change from previous year	%	2.1	2.0	1.9
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	5.3	5.3	5.2
Change from previous month	'000	-0.1	-	-
Percentage change from previous year	%	10.6	11.0	8.7
Australia				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	10 742.6	10 747.4	10 749.4
Change from previous month	'000	6.2	4.8	2.0
Percentage change from previous year	%	1.8	1.6	1.3
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	487.5	493.0	498.1
Change from previous month	'000	5.2	5.6	5.1
Percentage change from previous year	%	2.6	4.7	7.1

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

### LABOUR FORCE STATUS<sup>(a)</sup>: Trend

		October 2008	November 2008	December 2008
Australian Capital Territory				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	72.6	72.6	72.6
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	0.5	0.6	0.5
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	2.7	2.7	2.6
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-

	Change from previous year	% pts	0.2	0.2	0.2
Australia					
Participation rate					
	Rate	%	65.1	65.1	65.0
	Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
	Change from previous year	% pts	-	-0.1	-0.2
Unemployment rate					
	Rate	%	4.3	4.4	4.4
	Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
	Change from previous year	% pts	-	0.1	0.2

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

## RETAIL TRADE

For information about retail trade please refer to the Journal of fACTS in the Economy section.

## BUILDING APPROVALS

### BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

		Australian Capital Territory	Australia
October 2008			
Number of dwelling units	no.	202	10 726
Percentage change from previous month	%	-10.2	-5.2
November 2008			
Number of dwelling units	no.	182	10 187
Percentage change from previous month	%	-10.0	-5.0
December 2008			
Number of dwelling units	no.	151	9 692
Percentage change from previous month	%	-16.6	-4.9

Source: [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0).

## HOUSING FINANCE

### HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, Total new housing commitments: Trend

	Number of Commitments no.	Value of Commitments \$'000
September 2008		
Australian Capital Territory	705	187 960
Australia	48 551	12 181 188
October 2008		
Australian Capital Territory	708	189 683
Australia	48 279	12 188 613
November 2008		
Australian Capital Territory	711	190 956
Australia	48 271	12 237 395

Source: [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0).

## HOUSE PRICE INDEX

### ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES

	Canberra %	Weighted average of 8 capital cities %
Dec Qtr 08		
Percentage change from previous quarter to current quarter	0.7	-0.8
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	-4.1	-3.3

Source: [House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 12 May 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Employed and aged 55 to 64  
\(Feature Article\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> People



### PEOPLE

This section contains the following subsection :

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[Education](#)

[Labour Force](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)



This page last updated 12 May 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [People](#) >> Journal of fACTs

### JOURNAL OF FACTS

#### Population growth

For the year ending 30 June 2008, the population of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) increased by 4,475, bringing the preliminary estimated resident population to 344,236. The annual growth rate was 1.3%, below the national average of 1.7%.

**Natural increase** was the largest contributor (rising by 3,093 people) to the ACT's population growth.

**Net overseas migration** also contributed to the growth (1,601 people). These increases were partially offset by a decline in **Net interstate migration** (-220 people).

#### Families and work

In June 2008, 76% of all couple families with children aged under 15 years in the ACT had both parents employed, 15 percentage points above than the national average (61%). The ACT's rate of employment among lone parents with children aged under 15 years was 77% in June 2008, well above the national

average of 59%.

## **Divorces**

There were 1,333 divorces granted in the ACT in 2007, down 11% from 2006. Nationally the decline was 7%. (Note: Divorces granted in the ACT also includes applicants from other states, particularly New South Wales and Victoria, and are not limited to persons who usually reside in the ACT).

The median length of marriage to separation for the ACT was 9.6 years, compared to the national median of 8.9 years; the median length of marriage to divorce was 12.9 years, compared to the national median of 12.6 years.

Joint applicants represented the highest proportion of all applicants for divorce at 43.7%, while sole males represented 24.4% and sole females represented 31.8% of all applicants.

## **Sources**

[Australian Demographic Statistics](#), June 2008 (cat. no. 3101.0).

[Divorces, Australia](#), 2007 (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001).

[Labour Force, Australia: Labour force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, data cubes](#) (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [People](#) >> Education

### EDUCATION

[Introduction](#)

[Schools and students](#)

[Higher education](#)

[National Assessment Program on Literacy and Numeracy](#)

### Introduction

The current Australian Capital Territory school system consists of pre-school, primary school (years K-6), high school (years 7-10) and college (years 11 and 12), which can be followed by university or Technical and Further Education (TAFE).

Statistics about education in the ACT are obtained from a number of sources. As well as the ABS,

statistics are produced by the ACT Department of Education and Training (twice-yearly census of all government and non-government pre-school, primary and secondary schools), the Commonwealth Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations and the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research. This article focusses on schools and higher education in the ACT.

Key information about the education sector in the ACT:

- By comparison with Australia, education contributes more to the ACT local economy. In dollar terms the education industry contributed 5.3% (\$1.1b) of the ACT's gross state product in 2006-07, compared to 4.5% of gross domestic product nationally (\$41.8b)
- There were 3,772 students attending preschool in the ACT, at February 2008.
- There were 59,841 students attending primary or secondary school in the ACT at February 2008, including 327 students in special schools.
- Approximately 24,000 students were enrolled in vocational education and training courses in the ACT in 2007.
- There were 28,574 students at higher education institutions in the ACT in 2006.

## Schools and students

### SCHOOLS, By sector - Australian Capital Territory

	Government no.	Non-government no.	Total no.
February 2003	95	43	138
February 2004	96	43	139
February 2005	96	44	140
February 2006	95	44	139
February 2007	88	44	132
February 2008	84	44	128

Source: [ACT Department of Education and Training](#): ACT Schools Census, February 2007 and February 2008; Census of ACT Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006; Census of ACT Non-Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006.

There are currently 84 government school locations, 12 fewer than in 2005. There are currently 44 non-government school locations, one more than in 2005.

## SCHOOL STUDENTS ENROLLED, By school sector and level - Australian Capital Territory

	Primary school(a)	High school	College	Special school(b)	Total
Government					
February 2003	20 266	10 349	6 261	316	37 192
February 2004	19 668	10 317	6 035	313	36 333
February 2005	19 241	10 237	5 903	340	35 721
February 2006	19 033	10 095	6 013	322	35 463
February 2007	18 686	9 998	5 998	338	35 020
February 2008	18 467	9 816	5 848	327	34 458
Non-government					
February 2003	11 418	9 004	3 336	-	23 758
February 2004	11 650	9 146	3 370	-	24 166
February 2005	11 754	9 274	3 526	-	24 554
February 2006	11 815	9 342	3 522	-	24 679
February 2007	11 982	9 449	3 519	-	24 950
February 2008	12 265	9 482	3 636	-	25 383
Total					
February 2003	31 684	19 353	9 597	316	60 950
February 2004	31 318	19 463	9 405	313	60 499
February 2005	30 995	19 511	9 429	340	60 275
February 2006	30 848	19 437	9 535	322	60 142
February 2007	30 668	19 447	9 517	338	59 970
February 2008	30 732	19 298	9 484	327	59 841

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes the Jervis Bay School.

(b) Only includes special students in special schools.

Source: [ACT Department of Education and Training](#): ACT Schools Census, February 2007 and February 2008; Census of ACT Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006; Census of ACT Non-Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006.

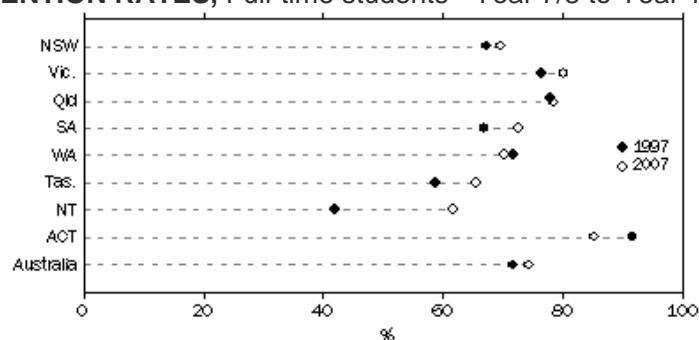
In February 2008 the majority of school students attended government schools. The propensity towards government schools was most pronounced in the primary school sector where 60.1% of school students attended government schools and 39.9% attended non-government schools. In the high school/college sector just over half (54.4%) of all students attended government schools at February 2008, while 45.6% attended non-government schools.

Figures shown in the table below show a steady decline in student numbers in the government sector,

down 7.4% between 2003 and 2008. In contrast there was an increase in enrolments of 6.8% in the non-government sector over the same time period. Government primary schools experienced the largest decline in enrolments of the three school levels (primary, high school and college), down 8.9% from 2003 to 2008. Government high school enrolments fell 5.2%, and colleges 6.6% over the same period.

Overall, primary and secondary school student numbers declined by 1,109 (1.8%) between 2003 and 2008.

#### APPARENT RETENTION RATES, Full-time students - Year 7/8 to Year 12 - 1997 and 2007



(a) The number of school students in Year 12 expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group at the commencement of secondary schooling.  
 (b) For further information on the calculation of apparent retention rates, see paragraphs 19 to 21 of the Explanatory Notes for Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).  
 (c) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time. For details, see Explanatory Notes for Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).  
 Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

Apparent retention rates measure the number of students in Year 12 as a percentage of their secondary schooling commencing cohort group (Year 7 for NSW, Vic., Tas. and the ACT and Year 8 for Qld, SA, WA and the NT). To calculate the rate, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 is divided by the number of full time students in the base year. The resultant figure is converted to a percentage. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these results, as this method of calculation does not take in to account a range of factors, including students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes in the school population. In small jurisdictions such as SA, Tas., NT and the ACT relatively small changes in student numbers can create apparently large movements in retention rates.

The ACT has historically exhibited higher than average apparent retention rates than Australia as a whole. The graph above shows the apparent retention rate declined by 6.4 percentage points between 1997 and 2007 for the ACT (from 91.6% to 85.2%). Comparatively, all other states and territories, as well as Australia as a whole, have exhibited steady or increasing apparent retention rates over the same time period. Factors which could explain this decline in the ACT include more students choosing vocational education as a means of completing secondary schooling, students moving interstate between Year 7/8 and Year 12, repeating a year of education and other net changes to the school population.



### STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF<sup>(a)</sup>, Australian Capital Territory

			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Primary schools								
Teaching staff(b)	FTE		1 931.7	1 980.3	2 049.6	2 076.7	2 070.1	2 079.7
Student/teaching staff ratio(c)	Ratio		16.7	16.1	15.4	15.0	15.0	14.8
Secondary schools								
Teaching staff(b)	FTE		2 291.0	2 321.1	2 323.0	2 322.6	2 328.9	2 288.5
Student/teaching staff ratio(c)	Ratio		12.4	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.5

(a) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay Territory government and non-government schools.

(b) Full-time equivalent.

(c) FTE student/teaching staff ratios are calculated by dividing the number of FTE students by the number of FTE teaching staff. Student/teaching staff ratios should not be used as a measure of class size. They do not take account of teacher aides and other non-teaching staff who may also assist in the delivery of school education.

Source: [Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no.4221.0).

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) primary school teaching staff in the ACT increased by 148 FTE teachers over the period 2002 to 2007. Over that period the student/teaching staff ratio fell, from 16.7 FTE students per FTE teacher in 2002 to 14.8 in 2007. Teaching staff numbers in secondary schools remained relatively constant over the same period, as did the FTE student to FTE teacher ratio. There were 12.5 FTE students to each FTE teacher in ACT secondary schools in 2007. Comparatively, student/teaching staff ratios for Australia as a whole were 15.9 for primary and 12.1 for secondary.

### Higher education

#### STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education, by course type - Australian Capital Territory - 2006

	Higher degree(a)	Other post-graduate	Bachelor	Other under-graduate(b)	Enabling courses(c)	Non-award courses	Total
Australian Defence Force Academy	823	402	995	-	-	263	2 483
Australian National	4 445	1 144	8 533	81	-	350	14

University						553
University of Canberra	2 148	928	7 652	4	16	10 858
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	105	119	451	-	-	5 680
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 521</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>17 631</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28 574</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Comprises Doctorate by Research, Doctorate by Coursework, Master's by Research and Master's by Coursework.

(b) Includes Associate degree.

(c) A course of instruction provided to a person for the purpose of enabling the person to undertake a course leading to a higher education award. It does not include a course leading to a higher education award.

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations](#), 2006 Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

In 2006 the Australian National University (ANU) and the University of Canberra (UC) accounted for 89% of the total tertiary student body of the ACT. UC also had the highest proportion of undergraduate students (71%). The university with the highest proportion of postgraduate students was the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA), with just under half of its student population undertaking postgraduate courses (49%). The only university offering enabling courses in 2006 was UC, and the university with the highest proportion of non-award course students was ADFA, with 11%.

### STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education, by full-time/part-time status and sex - Australian Capital Territory - 2006

	Full-time psns	Part-time psns	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Australian Defence Force Academy	1 087	1 396	2 042	441	2 483
Australian National University	10 500	4 053	7 187	7 366	14 553
University of Canberra	7 065	3 793	4 681	6 177	10 858
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	334	346	171	509	680
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 986</b>	<b>9 588</b>	<b>14 081</b>	<b>14 493</b>	<b>28 574</b>

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations](#), 2006 Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

In 2006, nearly three quarters of ANU students were full-time (72%), whereas over half of ADFA students were part-time (56%), the highest proportion of all higher education institutions in the ACT. ADFA had the highest proportion of male students (82%), and the Signadou campus of the Australian Catholic University (ACU) had the highest proportion of female students (75%).

### INDIGENOUS STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education - Australian Capital Territory

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Indigenous students					
Australian Defence Force Academy (psns)	19	27	28	11	6
Australian National University (psns)	75	70	88	90	90
University of Canberra (psns)	101	98	97	93	85
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus) (psns)	7	5	3	4	7
<i>Total (psns)</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>188</i>
Proportion(a)					
Australian Defence Force Academy (%)	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.2
Australian National University (%)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
University of Canberra (%)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus) (%)	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0
<i>Total (%)</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>

(a) Proportion of total students.

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations](#), Students 2006: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

The overall proportion of Indigenous students in each of the ACT universities remained steady over the 5 years from 2002 to 2006, with the exception of ADFA, where there was a decline from 19 students in 2002 (and a peak of 28 Indigenous students in 2004) to 6 students in 2006. In proportionate terms, this represents a decline from 1.0% in 2002 to 0.2% in 2006. Changes in Indigenous student numbers at ADFA was the main driver of changes to total Indigenous student numbers in the ACT from 2002 to 2006.

### OVERSEAS STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education by sex and onshore/offshore status - Australian Capital Territory - 2006

Total overseas Overseas proportion of all

	Males	Females	Onshore(a)	Offshore(b)	students	students
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Australian Defence Force Academy	156	14	170	-	170	6.8
Australian National University	1 833	1 413	3 246	-	3 246	22.3
University of Canberra	1 224	1 141	1 234	1 131	2 365	21.8
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	-	3	3	-	3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 213</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>4 652</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>5 783</b>	<b>20.2</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Students undertaking programmes of study conducted in Australia by Australian universities.

(b) Students residing overseas for the term/semester who are undertaking programmes of study conducted by off-shore campuses of Australian universities.

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations](#), Students 2006: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

Overseas students accounted for 20% of all higher education students enrolled in the ACT in 2006. ANU had both the highest number of overseas students (3,246) and also the highest proportion of the total student body (22%). ANU and UC both had an almost even distribution of males and females among overseas students, with males in the ANU accounting for 57% of overseas students and in UC, 52%. All the overseas students at Signadou campus of ACU were female in 2006, and 92% of ADFA's overseas students were male. These proportions were similar to those of the total overall student bodies of each university.

UC was the only university with offshore overseas students, and these students accounted for 48% of UC's total overseas students. The university offered joint programs at 13 overseas tertiary education providers in China, Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China), Singapore and Vietnam, with courses including Masters in Business Administration and Economic Law and Masters in Education and Leadership. Students undertake these programs overseas, and when completed receive a UC course award.

### National Assessment Program on Literacy and Numeracy

The Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) conducts a National Assessment Program on Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) each year. The NAPLAN tracks achievement in reading, writing, language conventions (grammar and spelling) and numeracy through administration of a standard test to all Australian students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. 2008 was the first year the nationally standardised test was administered to all students nationwide. Student reports show what

students know and can do, in the five areas tested, how they performed in relation to other students in the year group, and achievement against the national average and national minimum standard.

Some key ACT figures from the first NAPLAN Summary Report for 2008 are as follows:

### ***Reading***

Of Year 3 students in the ACT, 94% were at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2 percentage points higher than the national level.

For Year 7, the percentage was 96%, one of the highest percentages for all states and territories, and 2 percentage points higher than the national average.

### ***Writing***

Of Year 5 students, 95% were at or above the national minimum standard for writing, which was 2 percentage points above the national level.

### ***Grammar and Punctuation***

The ACT had the highest percentage of Year 9 students at or above the national minimum standard of all States and Territories (95%), 5 percentage points above the national average.

### ***Numeracy***

Of Year 5 students, 95% were at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, one of the highest percentages of all states and territories, and 2 percentage points higher than the national level.

Year 9 ACT students were among the highest proportion at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, with 97%. This was 3 percentage points higher than the national level.

### ***Participation rate***

The average participation rate across all year groups and all tests for the ACT was 95%.

For further information please see the MCEETYA NAPLAN Summary Report, on the [MCEETYA](#) website.

This page last updated 12 May 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [People](#) >> Labour Force

### LABOUR FORCE

[Age groups](#)

[Occupation](#)

[Industry](#)

[Usual hours](#)

[Average Weekly Earnings](#)

[Underutilisation rate](#)

**Age groups**

## EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>, by age

Age group (years)	December 2003				December 2007				December 2008			
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>												
15 - 24	18.1	14.1	16.6	35.6	19.8	13.9	16.3	35.7	21.0	14.6	14.8	30.8
25 - 34	34.4	26.8	6.7	14.3	37.2	26.1	6.2	13.6	38.7	26.9	7.5	15.6
35 - 44	30.6	23.9	9.4	20.0	33.6	23.6	8.5	18.7	33.2	23.1	9.0	18.8
45 - 54	31.5	24.6	7.9	16.9	33.7	23.7	6.7	14.6	32.8	22.8	7.9	16.4
55 - 64	12.4	9.7	4.9	10.5	17.0	12.0	6.0	13.1	16.5	11.5	7.0	14.7
65 and over	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.8	1.1	0.8	2.0	4.3	1.5	1.0	1.8	3.8
Total	128.0	100.0	46.8	100.0	142.4	100.0	45.7	100.0	143.6	100.0	48.1	100.0
<b>Australia</b>												
15 - 24	921.9	13.6	775.1	28.6	1 040.3	13.9	818.6	27.6	1 049.0	13.7	840.7	27.6
25 - 34	1 740.8	25.7	445.5	16.4	1 830.5	24.4	439.0	14.8	1 881.6	24.5	448.5	14.7
35 - 44	1 723.4	25.5	589.8	21.7	1 820.4	24.3	624.1	21.1	1 837.3	24.0	632.5	20.8
45 - 54	1 596.3	23.6	508.8	18.8	1 764.5	23.5	558.0	18.8	1 807.7	23.6	558.2	18.3
55 - 64	713.3	10.5	305.8	11.3	934.1	12.4	397.6	13.4	965.4	12.6	424.8	13.9
65 and over	72.5	1.1	86.9	3.2	116.2	1.5	127.1	4.3	125.6	1.6	141.3	4.6
Total	6 768.3	100.0	2 711.9	100.0	7 505.9	100.0	2 964.3	100.0	7 666.5	100.0	3 045.9	100.0

(a) Annual averages.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

### ***Employed full time***

The average number of Australian Capital Territory (ACT) usual residents employed full time in the 12 months ending December 2008 was 143,600, similar to the previous year (142,400), and up 12% (15,600) from the 12 months ending December 2003 (128,000). The average number of people employed full time in Australia (Aust.) in the 12 months ending December 2008 was 7.7 million, up 2% (160,600) from the year to December 2007 (7.5 million), and up 13% (898,200) from the year to December 2003 (6.8 million).

### ***Key highlights for the ACT:***

- From the year ended December 2003 to the year ended December 2007 the number of employed



persons in the 55-64 year age group experienced the strongest proportionate growth of all age groups, up more than two percentage points (from 10.0% to 12.0% of all employees). In the following year the proportion of employees in this age group eased. Nationally, the proportion of employees in the 55-64 year age group also experienced the strongest growth.

- Employed persons in the 35-44 year age group: in contrast to the 1.5 percentage point drop nationally from year ended December 2003 to December 2008, the proportion of ACT resident employees fell by only about half this amount.

### ***Employed part time***

The average number of ACT usual residents employed part time in the 12 months ending December 2008 was 48,100, up 5% from the previous year (45,700). Nationally, the average number of people employed part time in 2008 was 3.0 million, up 3% (81,600) from 2007.

### ***Key highlights for the ACT:***

- The proportion of people employed part time, aged 15-24 years, has been consistently higher than any other age group, in the ACT and nationally. However, it has been declining in the ACT, from 36% in 2003 to 31% in 2008. Nationally the fall was only one percentage point (29% to 28% between 2003 and 2008).
- The 55-64 years age group experienced the strongest increase, from 11% of total part-time employed persons to 15% of total part-time employed persons between 2003 and 2008. Nationally, there was also a proportionate rise in this age group, although not as strong (11% to 14%).

## **Occupation**

### **EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>: Australian Capital Territory**

Occupation major group <sup>(b)</sup>	November 2003		November 2008	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers and Administrators	14.2	8.2	20.7	10.8
Professionals	52.3	30.0	54.4	28.4
Associate Professionals	22.2	12.8	30.9	16.2
Tradespersons and Related Workers	14.9	8.5	15.1	7.9
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	5.2	3.0	6.1	3.2
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	34.3	19.7	35.5	18.5
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	6.8	3.9	5.8	3.1
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	16.4	9.4	15.0	7.8
Labourers and Related Workers	8.0	4.6	7.7	4.0

<b>Total</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

(a) Annual average of quarterly data.

(b) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition, 1997.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no 6291.0.55.003).

Based on occupation by major group, **Professionals** made up the largest proportion of employed persons in the ACT for the year ending November 2008 (28%). The group with the largest increase over the five years (2003 to 2008) was **Associate Professionals**, with 8,700 more people employed in the year ending November 2008 than in 2003. The group with the largest percentage increase was **Managers and Administrators**, up (46% or 6,500 persons). The group experiencing the largest percentage decrease was **Intermediate Production** and **Transport Workers**, falling 15% (1,000 persons) from the year ending November 2003.

## Industry

### EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>, by industry: Australian Capital Territory

Industry division <sup>(b)</sup>	November 2003		November 2008	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Mining	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	6.1	3.5	4.2	2.2
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6
Construction	9.9	5.7	14.8	7.7
Wholesale Trade	2.5	1.5	2.8	1.4
Retail Trade	21.4	12.3	18.8	9.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	8.8	5.1	9.1	4.8
Transport and Storage	4.0	2.3	4.7	2.4
Communication Services	3.4	1.9	2.5	1.3
Finance and Insurance	2.5	1.4	5.0	2.6
Property and Business Services	24.8	14.2	26.7	13.9
Government Administration and Defence	44.0	25.2	52.4	27.4
Education	14.7	8.4	14.8	7.7
Health and Community Services	15.2	8.7	16.6	8.7
Cultural and Recreational Services	6.8	3.9	8.5	4.4
Personal and Other Services	8.4	4.8	9.1	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Annual average of quarterly data.

(b) Classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 edition.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

Based on employment by industry division the largest employer in the ACT for the 12 months ending November quarter 2008 was **Government Administration and Defence** (52,400). This was also the industry with the largest increase between year ending November 2003 and year ending November 2008 (8,400 persons). The industry with the largest percentage increase was **Finance and Insurance** (100% or 2,500 persons). **Manufacturing** had the largest percentage decrease (-31% or -1,900 persons).

## Usual hours

### EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>, by usual hours worked

	December 2008			
	Full time		Part time	
	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>				
0 hours	-	-	0.3	0.6
1-15 hours	0.2	0.2	19.4	40.4
16-29 hours	0.9	0.6	19.4	40.3
30-34 hours	1.1	0.7	9.0	18.7
35-39 hours	53.4	37.2	-	-
40 hours	40.3	28.1	-	-
41-44 hours	8.1	5.6	-	-
45-49 hours	16.2	11.3	-	-
50-59 hours	15.9	11.1	-	-
60 or more hours	7.5	5.2	-	-
Total	143.6	100.0	48.1	100.0
<b>Australia</b>				
0 hours	3.0	-	22.8	0.7
1-15 hours	13.8	0.2	1 159.3	38.1

16-29 hours	50.1	0.7	1 320.4	43.3
30-34 hours	71.9	0.9	543.4	17.8
35-39 hours	2 279.2	29.7	-	-
40 hours	2 272.6	29.6	-	-
41-44 hours	330.5	4.3	-	-
45-49 hours	835.4	10.9	-	-
50-59 hours	1 052.4	13.7	-	-
60 or more hours	757.6	9.9	-	-
Total	7 666.5	100.0	3 045.9	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Annual average monthly data.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

Usual hours worked by employed persons, on average, during the 12 months ending September 2008 differed between the ACT and Australia. A smaller proportion of full-time workers in the ACT worked 41 hours or more per week (33%) compared with Aust. (39%), while a larger proportion worked between 35-40 hours than the national average (ACT 65%, Aust. 59%). In the 12 months ending December 2008 the most common hours usually worked by people employed part time in the ACT were 1-15 hours or 16-29 hours both accounted for 40%. Nationally, the largest proportion of part-time employed people worked 16-29 hours per week (43%).

## Average weekly earnings

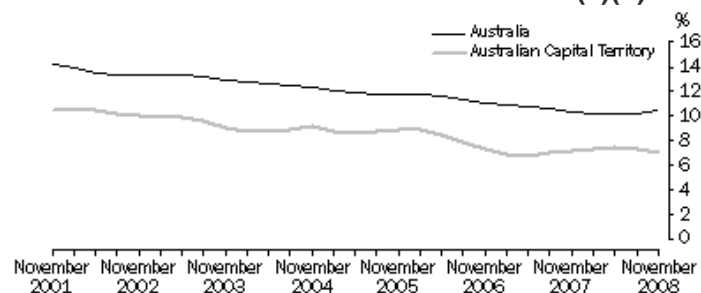
### Average weekly ordinary time earnings: Trend

		August 2007	August 2008
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>			
Earnings	\$	1 029.7	1 086.5
Percentage change from previous quarter	%	0.8	1.3
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	-1.2	5.5
<b>Australia</b>			
Earnings	\$	869.3	897.9
Percentage change from previous quarter	%	0.9	0.9
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	4.6	3.3

In trend terms, Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) for the ACT in August 2008 were \$189 higher than the national average of \$898 at \$1,087. This was an increase of 1.3% from May 2008. AWE increased 5.5% between August 2007 and August 2008 for the ACT, from \$1,030 to \$1,087. The increase over the same period for Aust. was 3.3%, bringing AWE from (\$869 to \$898).

### Underutilisation rate

**LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE(a)(b): Trend**



(a) The quarterly labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed plus the underemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

(b) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

In trend terms, the underutilisation rates for the ACT and Aust. declined gradually between November 2001 and November 2008. The national underutilisation rate fell by 3.7 percentage points, from 14.2% in November 2001 to 10.5% in November 2008. The ACT underutilisation rate fell by 3.5 percentage points, from 10.4% to 6.9% over the same period. The ACT underutilisation rate was generally between 3 and 4 percentage points lower than the national rate over the period.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 12 May 2009

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Employed and aged 55 to 64  
\(Feature Article\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> Economy



### ECONOMY

This section contains the following subsection :

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[National Accounts](#)

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 12 May 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)



ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Economy](#) >> Journal of fACTs

### JOURNAL OF FACTS

#### Housing

Established house prices (preliminary) in Canberra increased by 0.7% in the December quarter 2008 and decreased by 4.1% annually. This compares to a decrease of 0.8% for the December quarter and 3.3% annually across the weighted average of the eight capital cities. In the year to December 2008 established house prices in Darwin exhibited the largest increase (3.8%). While those in Perth exhibited the largest decrease (-6.7%).

In trend terms, the number of housing commitments for owner occupation in the ACT, was 711 in November 2008. This was down on the number recorded in November 2007 (851) and up from October 2008 (708). The value of these commitments in November 2008 was \$191 million(trend), similar to \$1 million from October 2008 and down on the previous year (November 2007 \$210m).

In original terms, the average loan size (derived) for ACT owner occupiers was \$269,000 in November 2008, down from \$272,900 in October 2008 and up from \$244,800 in November 2007.

In trend terms, the number of dwelling units approved in the ACT, decreased by 31 (-17%) in December 2008 to 151, from 182 in November 2008. Approvals for dwelling units also decreased from December 2007 down 11 (-7%).

## **Retail Trade**

Retail turnover in the ACT for December 2008 was \$366 million in seasonally adjusted terms. This was up \$10 million (3.0%) on November 2008 and up \$20 million (5.7%) on December 2007. Comparatively, retail turnover increased by 3.8% from November 2008 to December 2008 and increased by 5.6% between December 2007 and December 2008, for Australia as a whole.

## **Sources**

[House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities](#), December 2008 (cat. no. 6416.0).

[Housing Finance, Australia](#), December 2008 (cat. no. 5609.0).

[Building Approvals, Australia](#), December 2008 (cat. no. 8731.0).

[Retail Trade, Australia](#), December 2008 (cat. no. 8501.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 12 May 2009

---

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Economy](#) >> National Accounts

### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

[Introduction](#)

[Gross State Product](#)

[State Final Demand](#)

[Gross Household Disposable Income Per Capita](#)

#### Introduction

National accounts are designed to provide a systematic summary of national economic activity and at the broad level, reflect key economic flows: production, the distribution of incomes, consumption, saving and investment.

State Accounts are essentially a dissection of the Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimate,

contained in [Australian System of National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5204.0). The state and territory equivalents of GDP are referred to as Gross State Product (GSP) and they are presented annually in [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0). State estimates of final demand (i.e. State Final Demand) are the only state data available quarterly, in [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0).

Australia's national accounts statistics are based on the latest international standard for national accounting - the System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93). Australia's application of these standards is described in [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0).

While national estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in SNA93, no such detailed standard is available for sub-national (regional/state) accounts. In the main, the national concepts are applicable to state accounts, but there remain a number of conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant at the state/territory level. Most issues arise for the Transport and storage, Communication services, and Finance and insurance industries (because production often takes place across state borders) and in the treatment of central government. In such cases, conventions need to be established which reflect data availability and/or the needs of users.

The following information papers provide information on topical issues and recent developments relating to national and state accounts:

- [Gross State Product using the Production approach GSP\(P\)](#) (cat. no. 5220.0.55.002).
- [Information paper: Experimental Estimates of Industry Multifactor Productivity, 2007](#) (cat. no. 5260.0.55.001).
- [Quality Dimensions of the Australian National Accounts, 2007](#) (cat. no. 5216.0.55.002).
- [Introduction of Revised International Standards in ABS Economic Statistics in 2009, 2007](#) (cat. no. 5310.0.55.001).

The information paper Gross State Product using the Production approach GSP(P) provides detailed information about the methods and sources for the compilation of Gross Value Added (GVA) by industry (including Ownership of dwellings and Taxes less subsidies on products) for each state/territory which was introduced in 2007. This paper should be used in conjunction with 5216.0 to gain an understanding of the concepts, sources and methods used to compile the state accounts.

Additional information can also be found on the National Accounts Theme Page, including upcoming releases and changes.

## Gross State Product

### GROSS STATE PRODUCT

	Australian Capital Territory			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2002-03	16 323.0	9.8	19 485.0	3.5
2003-04	17 579.0	7.7	19 785.0	1.5
2004-05	18 615.0	5.9	20 236.0	2.3
2005-06	19 815.0	6.4	20 983.0	3.7
2006-07	21 734.0	9.7	21 734.0	3.6
2007-08	23 365.0	7.5	22 287.0	2.5

(a) Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator (see paragraphs 30 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes of cat. no. 5220.0). Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross State Product (GSP) is the state/territory equivalent of GDP for Australia. It represents the total market value of goods and services produced within a state or territory within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

In current prices, the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) GSP was \$23,365m in 2007-08, an increase of 7.5% over 2006-07. GSP increased by 2.5%, from \$21,734m to \$22,287m in chain volume terms over the same period. In comparison, Australia's GDP increased by 8.3% in current prices and 3.7% in chain volume terms between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

### GROSS STATE/DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Per capita

	Australian Capital Territory				Australia			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)		Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
2002-03	50 631.0	9.0	60 441.0	2.7	39 574.0	5.0	46 539.0	2.0

2003-04	54 304.0	7.3	61 118.0	1.1	42 097.0	6.4	47 834.0	2.8
2004-05	57 131.0	5.2	62 105.0	1.6	44 380.0	5.4	48 590.0	1.6
2005-06	60 038.0	5.1	63 578.0	2.4	47 152.0	6.2	49 337.0	1.5
2006-07	65 076.0	8.4	65 076.0	2.4	50 220.0	6.5	50 220.0	1.8
2007-08	69 043.0	6.1	65 857.0	1.2	53 523.0	6.6	51 253.0	2.1

(a) Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator (see paragraphs 30 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes of cat. no. 5220.0). Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's GSP per capita was \$69,043 in current prices in 2007-08, an increase of 6.1% over 2006-07 and 29.0% higher than GDP per capita for Australia (\$53,523).

In chain volume terms, GSP for the ACT was \$65,857 per capita in 2007-08, which was 1.2% higher than in 2006-07 (\$65,076). GDP per capita for Australia was \$51,253 in 2007-08, 2.1% higher than in 2006-07 (\$50,220). GSP per capita for the ACT was 28.5% higher than Australia's GDP per capita in 2007-08 in chain volume terms.

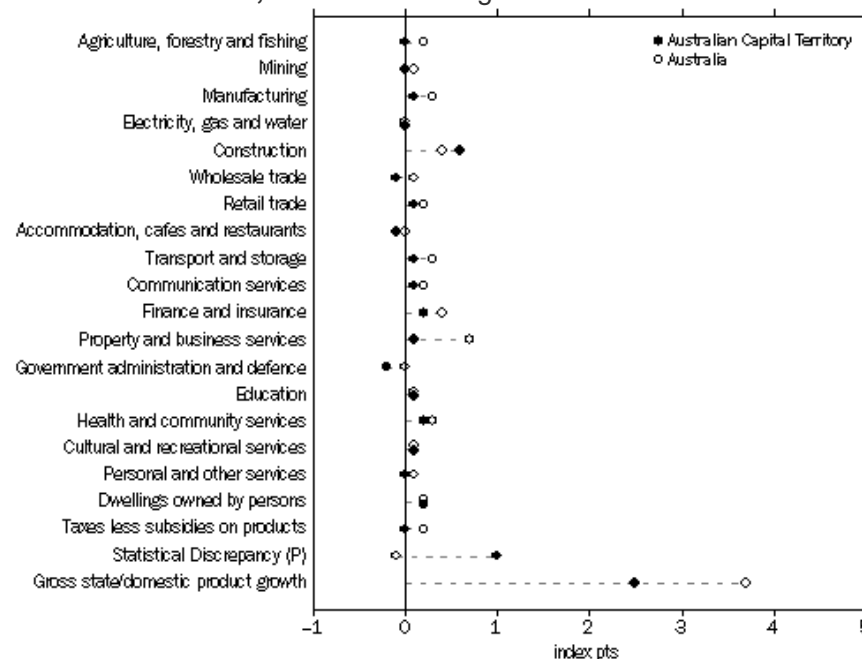
#### INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED: Chain volume measures - 2007-08

ANZSIC 1993	Australian Capital Territory \$m	Australia \$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16	25 085
Mining	17	82 650
Manufacturing	347	106 776
Electricity, gas and water	493	21 904
Construction	1 907	77 101
Wholesale trade	318	49 013
Retail trade	924	58 932
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	372	20 529
Transport and storage	544	51 295
Communication services	461	26 377
Finance and insurance	767	80 270
Property and business services	2 775	131 907
Government administration and defence	6 434	40 708
Education	1 089	43 681
Health and community services	1 200	64 758

Cultural and recreational services	515	16 120
Personal and other services	539	19 848
<i>Total all industries</i>	<i>20 466</i>	<i>1 000 377</i>
Dwellings owned by persons	1 747	83 423
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 603	84 805
Statistical Discrepancy (P)	218	-1 026
<b>Gross state/domestic product</b>	<b>22 287</b>	<b>1 084 156</b>

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

### Industry Gross Value Added, Contributions to growth: Chain volume measures - 2007-08



Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

GVA is the value of output at basic prices minus the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. The term is used to describe gross product by industry. State GVA in current prices is not directly compiled so the Australian GVA by industry is allocated to the states using factor income shares. GVA is compiled in volume terms; for most industries an output indicator approach is used to create the chain volume measures of GVA by industry for each of the states and territories.

In chain volume terms, **Construction** contributed the most to the growth of the ACT's GSP in 2007-08, with 0.6 percentage points (24.0%) of the 2.5% annual growth. Australia's largest contributor to the 3.7% growth in GDP was **Property and business services**, at 0.7 percentage points (18.9%).



## State Final Demand

### STATE/DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND

	Australian Capital Territory				Australia			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)		Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2002-03	25 469.0	12.6	29 401.0	8.7	796 200.0	8.4	876 868.0	5.9
2003-04	27 159.0	6.6	30 554.0	3.9	856 818.0	7.6	928 276.0	5.9
2004-05	29 455.0	8.5	32 009.0	4.8	915 266.0	6.8	972 418.0	4.8
2005-06	31 902.0	8.3	33 597.0	5.0	981 360.0	7.2	1 012 854.0	4.2
2006-07	37 093.0	16.3	37 093.0	10.4	1 055 786.0	7.6	1 055 785.0	4.2
2007-08	39 255.0	5.8	37 898.0	2.2	1 146 974.0	8.6	1 111 254.0	5.3

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

State Final Demand (SFD) for the individual states and territories is conceptually equivalent to Domestic Final Demand (DFD) for Australia. It is the aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government.

In chain volume terms, SFD for the ACT was nearly \$38b in 2007-08, an increase of 2.2% over 2006-07. Nationally, there was a 5.3% increase in DFD.

In current price terms, SFD for the ACT was \$39b in 2007-08, an increase of 5.8% over 2006-07. DFD for Australia increased by 8.6% over the same period.

### COMPONENTS OF FINAL DEMAND: Current prices - 2007-08

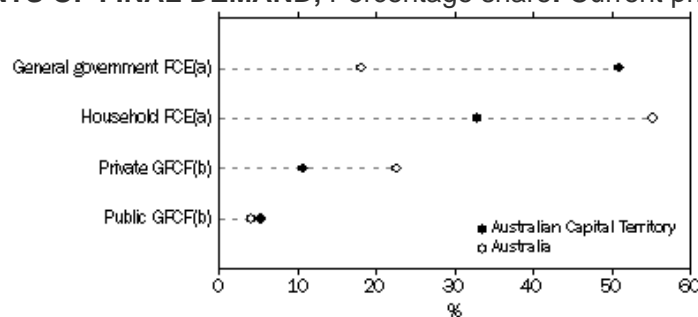
	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure		
General government	21 056	200 129
Households	12 264	626 793
Gross fixed capital formation		
Machinery and equipment	624	86 171

Non-dwelling construction	1 386	77 674
Livestock	-	2 400
Intangible fixed assets	286	16 246
Dwellings	933	68 174
Ownership transfer costs	384	19 187
<i>Private</i>	3 613	269 851
Public	2 322	50 201
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>39 255</b>	-
<b>Domestic final demand</b>	-	<b>1 146 974</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

### COMPONENTS OF FINAL DEMAND, Percentage share: Current prices - 2007-08



(a) FCE: Final Consumption Expenditure.

(b) GFCF: Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0).

Final consumption expenditure is the net expenditure on goods and services by either public authorities (General government final consumption expenditure or GFCE) or persons and private non-profit institutions serving households (Household final consumption expenditure or HFCE). This is expenditure which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets.

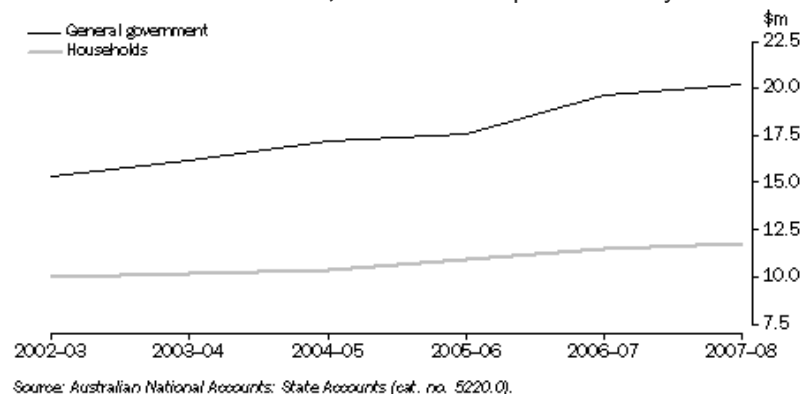
By contrast, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) measures expenditure on fixed assets, and includes compensation of employees but not repair or maintenance of fixed assets. GFCF is divided into private and public corporations. By splitting final demand into these components, the structural differences between the ACT and Australia can be highlighted. Each of the components displayed in the table Components of Final Demand total to State Final Demand for ACT and Domestic Final Demand for Australia.

In current prices, GFCE represented 53.6% (\$21b) of SFD in the ACT in 2007-08, compared to 17.4% of DFD nationally.

In contrast, HFCE represented 31.2% of the total final demand in the ACT, compared to 54.6% of Australia's DFD.

There was also a significant difference in expenditure on private GFCF. It was proportionately lower in the ACT than for Australia as a whole in 2007-08, accounting for 9.2% of SFD in the ACT versus 23.5% of DFD nationally.

#### FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Australian Capital Territory: Chain volume measures



In chain volume terms, HFCE accounted for 36.9% of total final consumption expenditure in the ACT in 2007-08, with general government accounting for 63.1%. These proportions have remained relatively constant over time.

#### HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: Current prices - 2007-08

	Australian Capital Territory \$m	Australia \$m
Food	1 240	69 891
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	461	23 368
Clothing and footwear	450	22 236
Rent and other dwelling services	2 302	111 641
Electricity, gas and other fuel	424	13 615
Furnishings and other household equipment	822	33 786
Health	463	34 166
Transport	1 229	73 636
Communications	313	16 714
Recreation and culture	1 480	73 906

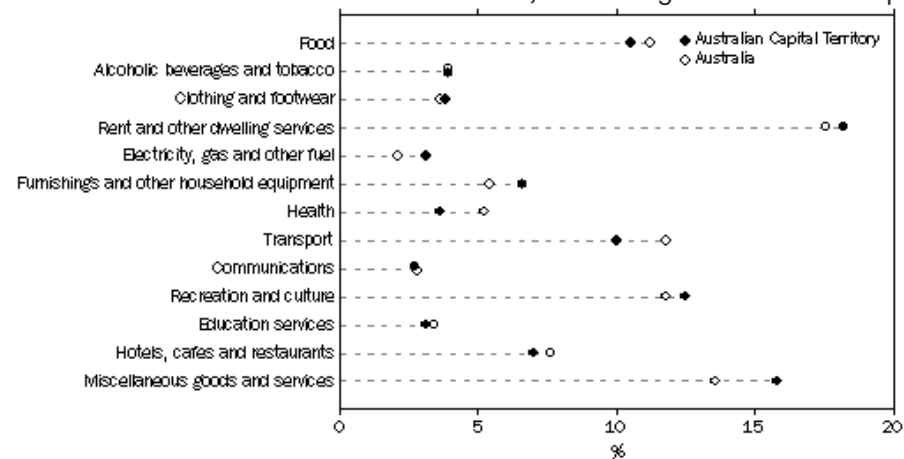
Education services	389	21 380
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	849	47 017
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 965	85 435
Net expenditure interstate	-123	-
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>12 264</b>	<b>626 793</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

### HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Percentage share: Current prices - 2007-08

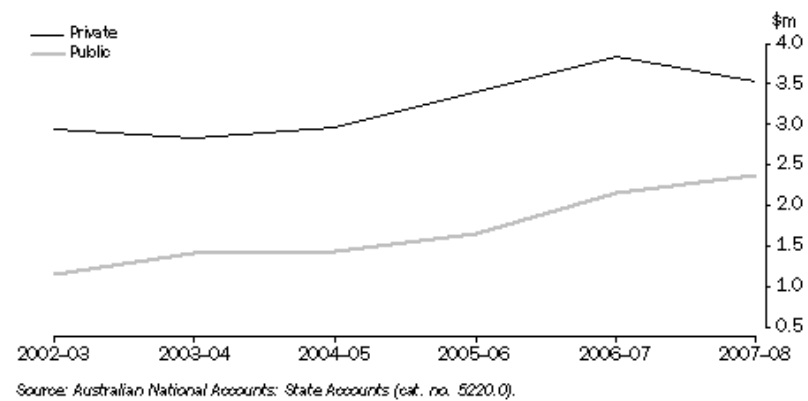


Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0).

In 2007-08 those components of HFCE which took up the largest proportions of total expenditure were consistent between ACT households and households across Australia as a whole: Rent and other dwelling services was the single largest expenditure item (18.7% for the ACT and 17.8% for Australia), followed by **Miscellaneous goods and services** (16.0% for the ACT versus 13.6% nationally), then **Recreation and culture** (12.1% and 11.8% respectively).

Expenditure on **Communications** took up the lowest proportion of HFCE for the ACT in 2007-08 (2.6%). For Australia it was **Electricity, gas and other fuel** for Australia (2.2%).

### GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, ACT - Chain volume measures



The ACT's expenditure on private fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$3.5b in 2007-08, down 8.2% on the \$3.8b spent in 2006-07.

Expenditure on public fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$2.4b, up \$221m (10.3%) on 2006-07.

#### TOTAL FACTOR INCOME: Current prices - 2007-08

	Value \$m	% change from previous year %
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>		
Compensation of employees	14 355	10.6
Gross operating surplus	5 877	4.4
Gross mixed income	1 196	2.0
<b>Total factor income</b>	<b>21 428</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Australia</b>		
Compensation of employees	539 020	7.6
Gross operating surplus	373 684	10.4
Gross mixed income	97 495	4.7
<b>Total factor income</b>	<b>1 010 199</b>	<b>8.3</b>

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Total Factor Income (TFI) is that part of the cost of producing the GDP which consists of gross payments to factors of production, these payments being compensation of employees and gross operating surplus. TFI represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross state/domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production, and imports.

TFI for the ACT grew by 8.3% (\$1,651m) in the 2007-08 financial year, to \$21,428m. This was in line with the national average growth of 8.3%.

Of the components of factor income, Compensation of employees recorded the strongest growth over the previous financial year, at 10.6% (\$1,380m). In comparison, at the national level Gross operating surplus had the strongest growth with 10.4% - Compensation of employees grew by 7.6% and Gross mixed income by 4.7%.

### Gross Household Disposable Income Per Capita

#### GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA, By states and territories: Current prices

	2007-08 \$
Australian Capital Territory	52 389
New South Wales	33 456
Victoria	33 546
Queensland	30 276
South Australia	30 404
Western Australia	34 091
Tasmania	29 216
Northern Territory	34 952
<b>Australia</b>	<b>32 898</b>

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross state product per capita does not measure income received by residents of a particular state or territory because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other states/territories or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other states/territories or from overseas). A measure that takes these interstate or overseas flows into account is gross household disposable income per capita.

Households in the ACT recorded the highest level of gross household disposable income per capita of all states and territories in 2007-08, in current price terms. At \$32,389 per capita, this was \$17,437 more than the next highest jurisdiction, the Northern Territory (\$34,980) and \$19,491 higher than for Australia as a whole. Tasmania recorded the lowest gross household disposable income per capita in 2007-08 (\$29,216).

Differences between states and territories are driven by a number of factors: average wage levels; proportion of the population in employment; the age distribution of the population and differences in the level of dwelling rent, including that imputed to owner occupiers. For example, one reason for the high level recorded for the ACT is the territory's high labour force participation rate - in June 2008 the trend participation rate for the ACT was 72.8%, versus 65.2% for Australia as a whole.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 12 May 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Economy](#) >> Consumer Price Index

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

[Change from previous year](#)

[Change from previous quarter](#)

[Most significant price rise by group](#)

#### Introduction

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a widely used economic indicator, that provides a general measure of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by Australian households. Prices are measured in each of the eight state and territory capital cities. The CPI 'basket' is split into 11 major groups:

**Food, Alcohol and tobacco, Clothing and footwear, Housing, Household contents and services, Health, Transportation, Communication, Recreation, Education and Financial and insurance services.** These groups contain the 90 expenditure classes, which in turn contain a selection of the

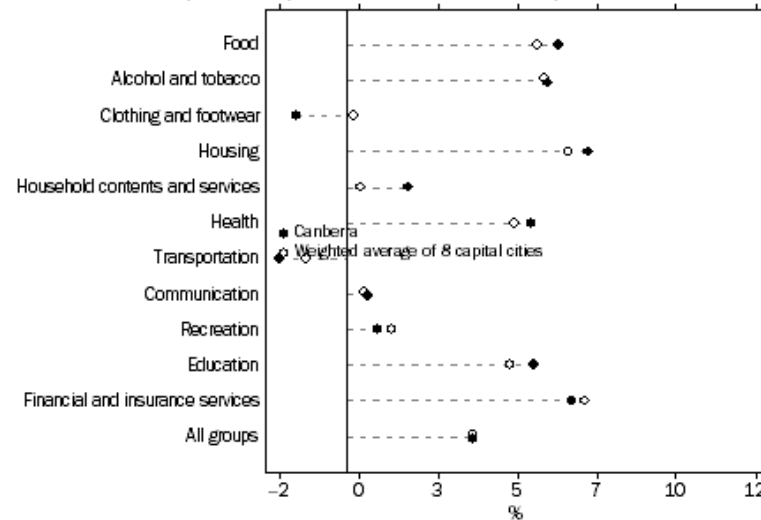


individual items which are priced each quarter.

Further information about the CPI is contained in [Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#), 2005 (cat. no. 6461.0).

### Change from previous year

**Consumer Price Index**, Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year - Dec Qtr 08

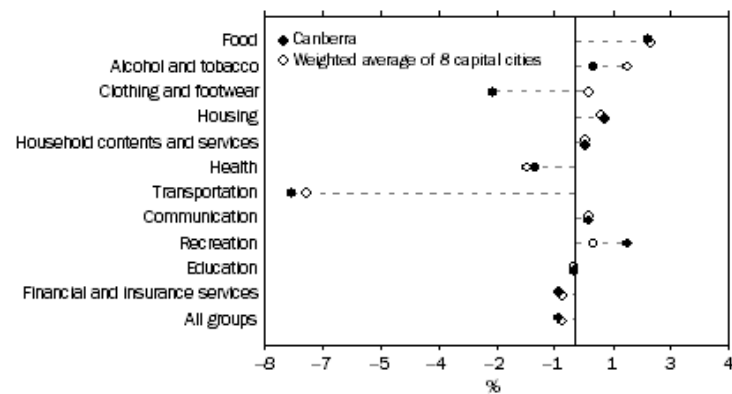


Source: Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the year to December 2008, the All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 3.7% for both Canberra and Australia (weighted average of the eight capital cities). In Canberra the most significant price rise occurred in **Housing**, up 7.1%. The most significant rise nationally was in **Financial and Insurance Services**, up 7.0%. In Canberra there were decreases in **Transportation** and in **Clothing and Footwear**. Nationally, the only fall was in **Transportation**.

### Change from previous quarter

**Consumer Price Index**, Percentage change from previous period - Dec Qtr 08

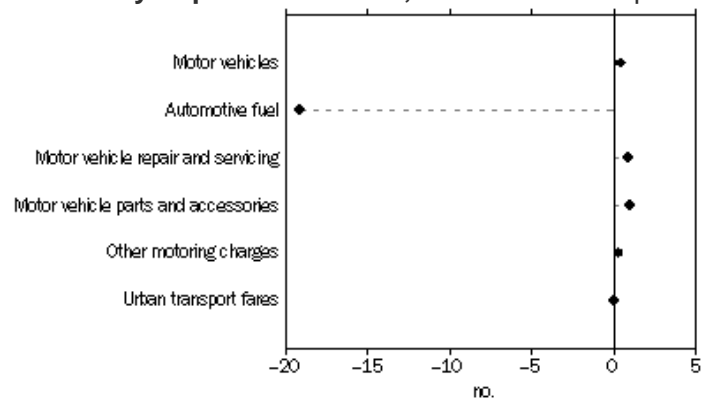


Source: Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the December quarter 2008 the All Groups CPI fell by 0.4% for Canberra, and 0.3% nationally (weighted average of eight capital cities). The most significant fall occurred for **Transportation**, down 7.3% in Canberra and 6.9% nationally. The most significant price rise occurred in **Food**, up 1.9% in Canberra and 2.0% nationally.

#### Most significant price change by group

##### Consumer Price Index by Expenditure Class, Canberra - Transportation - Dec Qtr 08



The largest contributor to the decrease of 0.4% in the CPI for Canberra in December quarter 2008 was **Transportation** (-7.3%).

Within the **Transportation** group, the key driver of the decrease was the price for **Automotive fuel**, which fell by 19.1% in the quarter.

This page last updated 12 May 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Employed and aged 55 to 64  
\(Feature Article\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> Environment



### ENVIRONMENT

This section contains the following subsection :

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Environment](#) >> Journal of fACTs

### JOURNAL OF FACTS

#### Water usage and restrictions

The ACT has been under mandatory water restrictions since December 2002. During this time, the total annual water consumption, measured by ActewAGL, has decreased. In the 2002-03 financial year the ACT's total annual water consumption was 65,569 ML. By 2007-08 consumption had declined to 43,556 ML. As at 9 February, the 2008-09 year to date consumption stands at 27,121 ML.

Stage 3 water restrictions apply within the ACT, with a water consumption target of 250L per person per day.

#### Climate and rainfall

The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) recorded 530.4mm of rainfall at Canberra Airport during 2008. This was approximately 86.4mm below the historical annual average of 616.8mm. The wettest months of 2008 were November and December with above average rainfall.

According to the BoM, 2008 was the 12th consecutive year with above average temperatures. The average minimum temperature recorded at Canberra Airport was 7.1°C, while the average maximum temperature recorded was 20.4°C.

The lowest temperature recorded in 2008 was -5.3°C (recorded on 25 July, at Tuggeranong), while the highest was 35.8°C (recorded on 11 January, at Canberra Airport and 15 March, at Tuggeranong).

## Sources

[ActewAGL](#)

[Bureau of Meteorology](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 12 May 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Employed and aged 55 to 64  
\(Feature Article\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> Australian Capital Region



### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

This section contains the following subsection :

[Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)



[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

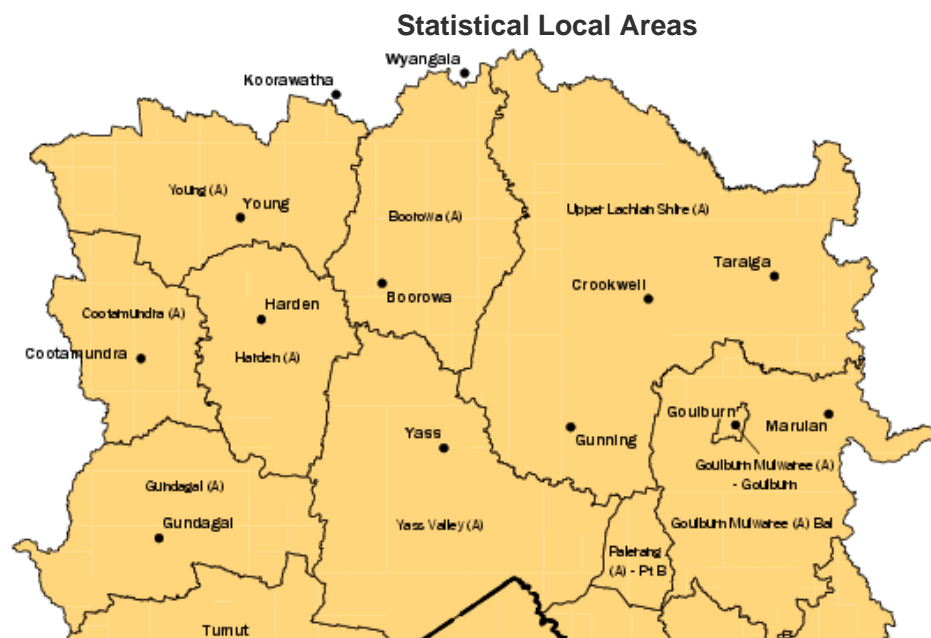
Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Australian Capital Region](#) >> Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region

### MAP AND POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

#### Map of the Region





# ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION<sup>(a)</sup>, Australian Capital Region - by Statistical Local Area

	2007 persons		2007 persons
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>			
Acton	p1 938	Duffy	p3 132
Ainslie	p5 054	Fisher	p3 120
Braddon	p3 873	Holder	p2 733
Campbell	p3 310	Rivett	p3 190
City	p767	Stirling	p2 117
Dickson	p2 077	Stromlo	p65
Downer	p3 533	Waramanga	p2 601
Duntroon	p1 770	Weston	p3 294
Hackett	p2 972	Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal	p16
Kowen	p49	Banks	p5 176
Lyneham	p4 732	Bonython	p3 462
Majura	p125	Calwell	p6 063
O'Connor	p5 244	Chisholm	p5 458
Reid	p1 673	Conder	p5 309
Russell	p -	Fadden	p3 288
Turner	p3 354	Gilmore	p2 954
Watson	p4 474	Gordon	p8 109
Aranda	p2 492	Gowrie	p3 296
Belconnen Town Centre	p3 241	Greenway	p1 217
Belconnen - SSD Bal	p43	Isabella Plains	p4 406
Bruce	p3 922	Kambah	p16 083
Charnwood	p3 148	Macarthur	p1 594
Cook	p2 968	Monash	p5 639
Dunlop	p6 480	Oxley	p1 855
Evatt	p5 686	Richardson	p3 305
Florey	p5 265	Theodore	p4 167
Flynn	p3 631	Tuggeranong - SSD Bal	p66
Fraser	p2 222	Wanniassa	p8 207
Giralang	p3 364	Barton	p1 058
Hawker	p2 959	Deakin	p2 680
Higgins	p3 163	Forrest	p1 275
Holt	p4 907	Fyshwick	p55
Kaleen	p7 867	Griffith	p4 213

Latham	p3 825
McKellar	p2 826
Macgregor	p3 618
Macquarie	p2 516
Melba	p3 434
Page	p2 777
Scullin	p2 874
Spence	p2 718
Weetangera	p2 668
Chifley	p2 374
Curtin	p5 359
Farrer	p3 504
Garran	p3 342
Hughes	p3 047
Isaacs	p2 509
Lyons	p2 524
Mawson	p2 993
O'Malley	p748
Pearce	p2 579
Phillip	p2 008
Torrens	p2 331
Chapman	p2 810

---

#### Australian Capital Region - remainder

---

Palerang (A) - Pt A	p9 906
Queanbeyan (C)	p38 593
Boorowa (A)	p2 342
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	p21 021
- Goulburn	
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	p6 306
Bal	
Harden (A)	p3 683
Palerang (A) - Pt B	p3 513
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	p7 329
Yass Valley (A)	p14 112
Young (A)	p12 535
Bega Valley (A)	p32 655
Eurobodalla (A)	p36 771
Bombala (A)	p2 635
Cooma-Monaro (A)	p10 142

Harman	p98
Hume	p4
Jerrabomberra	p12
Kingston	p2 824
Narrabundah	p5 747
Oaks Estate	p250
Parkes	p6
Pialligo	p117
Red Hill	p3 254
Symonston	p479
Yarralumla	p3 031
Amaroo	p6 115
Gungahlin	p4 681
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	p17
Hall	p354
Harrison	p1 154
Mitchell	p4
Ngunnawal	p9 368
Nicholls	p7 239
Palmerston	p5 929
Remainder of ACT	p292

Snowy River (A)	p7 727
Cootamundra (A)	p7 527
Gundagai (A)	p3 813
Tumut Shire (A)	p11 238
Tumbarumba (A)	p3 672

---

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) The dataset contains estimates of the resident population of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) as at 30 June 2007. Data are preliminary for 2007, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. SLAs are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2007 Edition for all years. Further information about the estimates in this dataset, including advice about limitations, should be obtained from the Explanatory Notes of Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Source: [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 12 May 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Employed and aged 55 to 64  
\(Feature Article\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> Feature articles



### FEATURE ARTICLES

This section contains the following subsection :

[Feature articles](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)



ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Feb 2009

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2009

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Employed and aged 55 to 64  
\(Feature Article\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Feature articles](#) >> Feature articles

### FEATURE ARTICLES

February 2009 [Employed and aged 55 to 64](#)

May 2008 [From paper to PC ... and onwards](#)

[Previous Page](#)

This page last updated 12 May 2009